Вооти's Тиватек,—"A Winter's Tale." Lawrence FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.—"The Bachelor of Arts' LINA EDWIN'S THEATER.—"Rank." George Clarke.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.-" Kit." F. S. Chanfran. OLYMPIC THEATER .- At 1; and 8: "Horizon." G. WALLACE'S THEATER.-" Randall's Thumb."

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Susiness Notices.

A GENEROUS, YET JUST OPINION.

Monday's "Telegram," in an article upon the Press, mentions arreng

"It has grown, in a few short years, into a viscource and sinear young

ethlete STRIDING ARRAD OF THE OLD WAR HORSES OF THE DAILY crass, and abounding in blood and citality. It was property weaven

and started out in life with a DRAFE PURPOSE AND A FIRM FAITH."

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA Was introduced by the clife of the Medical Paenity about fits coansign, sands of our cit.coms have proven its great value in expelling morbide matter from the bood-in removing taints from the scatter. In the Spring of the cost mature requires a remote to assist her in expelling points are matter which has been retained during the cold accessor, because it of the scatter and the sixth contained for the pleasant to the laste, contains no more rearial ingestionis, and is very effectious in Scredula.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1871.

Fort d'Issy has been captured by the Versailles forces Port Vanvres is in flames, and its surrender is moment arily expected. A determined attack was made on Fort Montrouge yesterday, and the result is not known. Paris is now completely invested, and a general attack is imminent. ____ A resolution for the disestablishment of the Church of England has been voted down in the House of Commons. —— The German Parliament is discussing the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

A serious riot occurred between the miners and la-A freshet is in progress in the Po tomac, and much damage has been done. - Anexplosion of fireworks at Auburn has caused the death of three children --- Another musical festival has opened in Boston. A Homeopathic Medical Convention is in session at Cincinnati. - The damage by the Fagundus (Penn.) fire exceeds \$100,000.

Wendell Phillips, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and others made speeches at the Reform League Anniversary. The Mercantile Library Association held a stormy meet ing. - John Morrissey was arrested for keeping a gambling salcon. - Gold, 1111, 1111, 1111. Thermom-

Gen. Stoneman says the Indians of his Department, Arizona, show a disposition to go upon reservations and learn peaceful indus tries. The report would be more satisfactory if it did not declare that hunger and nakedness have forced the tribes to express their eagerness to live at peace, particularly if accompanied by plenty. But whatever the motive, they should be encouraged.

We are asked to believe on the authority of an anonymous writer that the disappointment in Santo Domingo over the failure of annexation was so very great that President Baez has gone to executing people without cause, and that his government is about to be overthrown in consequence of the failure of his negotiations. If the facts and deductions are correctly stated, it is well that we did not attach this remorseless President and mercurial people to ourselves.

The Reform League met yesterday at Steinway Hall, and discussed the deplorable condition of the South and of this City. Mr. Wendell Phillips, indulging in his prophetic vein, foretold the election of a President in 1872 in the interests of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and the appearance of the New-York ruffians of to-day as Paris Thugs in 1873. All the addresses of yesterday were spirited and interesting, if not always wise; and many pertinent truths were uttered along with some

It is not to be left to time alone to reconcile the people of Alsace and Lorraine to the reannexation of their provinces to Germany. Bismarck has wisely given them all the rights of German citizenship, a stroke of policy on his part as wise as it was unexpected by the people thus naturalized. In the enjoyment of a mild and stable government, honestly administered, the Alsatians will soon lose their bitterness toward Germany, and forget their much talked of loyalty to France, which robbed and misgoverned them.

The exposure of the Democratic frauds inthe Connecticut election is complete and the preof overwhelming. Five hundred and seventy-nine citizens of the Fourth Ward of New-Haven have appeared before the Legislative Committee investigating the frauds, and sworn that they voted for the Republican candidate for Govercavil the fact that a package

These and other changes in the figures show that Mr. Jewell was fairly elected by a majority over all of 86 votes; and will fully justify the passage by the Legislature of a resolution declaring him entitled to the office of Governor. The resignation of the Democratic Assemblymen is threatened, but they will not dare supplement the villainy of the Democratic agents at the polls by thus publicly refusing to rectify their frauds. Connecticut Democracy is already under grave suspicion and charges. Such action by its representatives in the Legislature would be positive conviction.

Apparently, harmony between the miners and laborers at Hyde Park has not been fully restored, as previous reports have stated. A meeting of laborers was yesterday attacked by miners, and a riot ensued, in which six men and two women were injured. The riot was not very bloody, but may prove serious in its results by enlarging the breach between miners | reciprocate our good wishes for the peace and and laborers and leading to other like scenes of outrage. The miners threaten other attacks if the laborers resume work, and there is much excitement of a dangerous tendency in the town. Meantime the negotiations between lamity, and sought no return for our quiet yet miners and operators are slow and unprom-

The Central Committee of the National Guards of Paris created the Commune, but has never trusted it. It is so much the nature of Frenchmen to be suspicious and envious that they cannot trust powers of their own creation into the hands of favorites of their own hasty selection. From the first the Commune officials and the Central Committee have of American energy and capital, to give a been at daggers drawn, ready to cut each other's throats, and in their divided and jealous councils much of the strength of their joint cause has been wasted. There was a rumor after Felix Pyat's resignation that the breach between the two authorities was healed, but a dispatch of yesterday says that they continue to drag their cause to ruin by their disputes. The Central Committee has been paving the way for a reconciliation with Versailles as soon as the end appears hopeless, and we may soon expect it to use its the Government it has created. When rain is upon them, the National Guards may find their first victims in the Hotel de Ville.

The capture of Fort d'Issy by the Versailles troops is the most important success gained by them since the passage of the bridge at Neuilly. It makes necessary the early surrender of Fort Vanvres and the whole line of southern defenses, which, though detached works, are within artillery distance of each other. From d'Issy Fort Vanvres can be approached in the rear; indeed, it has already been invested from that direction, and is upon the point of capitulating. With this and the other southern forts taken, the Communists will have only the weak walls of Paris between them and the Versailles army, and these could not long be held by a perfect army wisely directed, and without the dissensions which demoralize the National Guards. A general assault on the city is now threatened by the investing army, and it will doubtless ensue as soon as Vanvres falls, perhaps before. M. Thiers has proclaimed such to be the purpose of Marshal MacMahon, but this would incline us to believe otherwise were it not well known that the Germans insist upon a hasty conclusion to the siege. The end, at any rate, seems near at hand.

We print this morning the third of our careful and exhaustive reviews of the subjects treated by the Joint High Commission, which has just concluded its labors. This paper gives an elaborate and lucid statement of the borers at Hyde Park, Penn., yesterday, many persons former articles on the Alabama Claims with almost bigoted strictness. fords a complete and satisfactory arrangement of all attainable facts which were before the exert any influence upon the final decision of the arbitrators. In view of the importance of the issues which are to be decided by the Senate during the coming week, no one can afford to be ignorant of the true situation of the controversy, and no such clear, distinct, and authoritative presentation of the history of the case has as yet been made as that which is printed in these columns. It deserves, and will of course receive, most attentive and interested perusal from all who have given any study to the The antecedents of this question become a matter of special importance in view of the ominous opposition which has been developed n New-Brunswick against the ratification of the Treaty of Washington, which is regarded as unduly favorable to the United States in the matter of the Fisheries.

MEXICO.

Our people are apt to think and speak too lightly of our sister republics on this continent. The attention of the mass of us is only drawn to these republics when a revolutionary outbreak is convulsing one of them, and then we lump them all together in a blind, bewildered way, and conclude that they are always fighting among themselves;" as though New-Granada and Chili, Mexico and Peru, Venezuela and Bolivia, Nicaragua and Buenos Ayres, were provinces or counties of one republic, instead of independent countries, separated by hundreds, nay, thousands of miles, and often more inexorably held apart by ranges of vast, snow-clad, barely passable mountains. If we knew them better, we should realize that countries which we have supposed the prey of chronic revolution have enjoyed perfect peace and prosperity for the last ten or fifteen years, while we have attracted the world's amazed regard by the magnitude of our contending armies and the sanguinary waste of our gigantic and protracted civil war.

Mexico, our nearest southern neighbor, has not escaped the storms of revolution and of civil convulsion. She has a population of diverse races, whereof one is inflamed and corrunted by the lust of domination, the other exasperated and embittered by centuries of grinding oppression. She has an anti-Progressive priesthood, which exerts a mighty influence over an ignorant and superstitious but docile and amiable peasantry. She has a topography which repels internal navigation, whether by natural or artificial channels, and renders the construction not only of railroads but of good wagon roads, exceedingly difficult. Worst of all, she has a Military caste which finds in "pronunciamientos"-that is, in needless and sterile revolts-the only means of maintaining its cherished power and replenishing its evernor, thus establishing beyond question hungry coffers. These are discouragements; but her people are slowly learning how to

abstracted from the ballot-box of that poll. for the next thirty years, they will teach their disturbers the duty and expediency of respecting the results of elections-a lesson which this country has imparted at great cost, but we trust so thoroughly that it will not need repetition. Mexico, we apprehend, still stands in need of it.

Yet consider how confidently it was predicted that Juarez would be upset within a year after his restoration to power, and how completely that prophecy has proved false. Juarez has put down sundry local risings, none of which ever attained the dimensions of a National movement; and he is now nearing the close of his term, with a good prospect of reelection. Even should be fail, no competitor is likely to succeed who does not at least profess to cherish the principles and aims of that Liberal party which is invincibly opposed alike to Military and to Ecclesiastical despotism.

That party and its chiefs appreciate the friendship of the United States, and heartily valuable proofs of our good will at a time when they badly needed friends. They know that we took no advantage of their sore canot the less potent efforts in their behalf. They know that the United States-at least under Republican rule-desire no territorial aggrandizement at the expense of Mexico, but profoundly aspire to see her peacefully prosperous and powerful. They know that we would gladly encourage and resources, and that the Tehuantepec Canal great and speedy impulse to that development, opening one of the great highways of nations across her territory, despite the formidable barriers elsewhere interposed by her mountains to inter-oceanic commerce.

These sentiments, we are confident, are fully shared by M. Mariscal, the enlightened and Government to enter upon the duties of a more exalted station at the seat of his own. M. Mariscal is a profound believer in the destimes of Mexico, and his devotion to her welterrible power in punishing and destroying fare prompts him to regard and honor this country as her truest and most powerful friend. We predict for him an illustrious career and an enviable renown.

FREE TRADE HARMONIES IN CHICAGO. What has happened to the Garden City? What strange blast has blown over Lake Michigan souring the milk of pastoral kindness in the breasts of its people? We have the Western wilderness, the spot where the Millennium has already arrived for a trial trip; where matrimony is an assurance of bliss because five minutes' misunderstanding is promptly cared by divorce; where the leoning Times has lain down with the lamb-like Tribune and the infant Free Trade League doth lead them. But a discordant note has just burst out amid these millennial harmonies. In an evil hour our amiable namesake happened to ailude to The Times as a blackmarler. The fact is so universally known that nobody ever dreamed that there was any offense in mentioning it-any more than to call Aristide just, or Jay Gould slippery. But the experience of both of these worthies has shown that the most apposite epithets pail at last by constant iteration, and so this Editor got tired of being called a blackmailer at the exact moment when his eye lighted upon the paragraph to that effect in the truth-reporting Tribune. He let the sun go down on his wrath; but that did not mend matters. grew angrier as the evening shades prevailed, and at last came to the conclusion to "post" the Editor of The Tribune. Hitherto Chicaprinciples involved in the question of the go journalists have been noted for ob-Fisheries, and, taken in connection with our serving the amenities of newspaper life When plimentary to each other, and even when they are wroth, they avoid degrading personalities Commission and which may be expected to and merely refer to the estranged cotemporary "as the beastly smut-machine which 'exhales its noisome vapors in such a street,' a phrase which sufficiently marks out the peccant journal to public reprobation, and does not prevent its editor and his censor from drinking the cock-tail of peace together when they meet at the Tremont House bar. But the Editor of The Times in his choler scorned the commendable restraints of Chicago courtesy. He determined to "post" the Editor of The Tribune by name. This is an operation often mysteriously referred to question of our disagreements with England. by high-toned gentlemen in the South, but rarely executed, as the threatened subject usually prevents the catastrophe by previously eviscerating the proposed poster. It exercises as powerful and vague an influence over the imaginations of "gentlemen of spirit" as the threat of Naming a member on the floor exerts in the House of Commons. "What would happen if you Named a member ?" asked an inquisitive philosopher of a recent Speaker. 'God only knows!" replied the awe-struck dignitary, aghast at the bare possibility. Mr. Storey "posted" Mr. White, and we hope he liked the way his leading column looked when he had done it. This is the mess he made of

"Mr. Horace White is the responsible Editor of The Chieago Tribune. The Editor of The Times has hitherto been led to believe Mr. Horace White to be a more decent per son than he is esteemed to be by the generality of peple, and has treated him as such in journalistic and pelled to acknowledge his error, and is also impelled to denounce Mr. Horace White as a lying scoundrel and owardly, dirty dog. The Editor of The Times applies this language personally to Mr. Horace White, and posts it upon his infamous forehead with the adhesiveness of a

sticking-plaster." The first thing that strikes the reader of this elegant extract is that the writer, while discarding the decency of periphrase for the Editor of The Tribune reserves it for the Editor of The Times. Was this done under the impression that, bad as the character of The Times was, that of its Editor was worse! that, although the abuse of The Times could de no harm, that of Wilbur F. Storey was a positive advantage ? It is hard to imagine a provocation which would thaw the frappé blood of the young philosopher who so misrules our homonym in Chicago. It is very certain that the calm fluid in his veins, which even the tariff on pig-iron cannot warm to a simmer, will never boil at being called vulgar names by a man who has been sued and kieked and horsewhipped in vain for endless slanders.

It is a thousand pities that when a man is angry enough to tell the truth of his enemy he is almost always so beside himself that he forgets what the truth is. There are plenty of things that could be said against the present management of The Chicago Tribune, without deviating from or forcing the facts. But Mr. Storey wastes a good and genuine article of anger by shricking three charges against

is not a liar, he is not a coward, and he is not a dirty dog. He is a clean young man. And Mr. Storey, amid all these epithets, which come back to him with a gentle boomerang movement, can take his choice of them all, having a full right to wear the one he chooses.

A correspondent adds that great interest is taken in the matter by the citizens of Chicago, and that large numbers of visitors from Macoupin, and Hancock, and other fighting counties, are squatting on the curbstones around The Times office to see the revolver practice between the rival journalists. They had better go home. There will be no firing. There is no casus belli. Mr. White called Mr. Storey a reckless libeler, and Mr. Storey has kindly proved the proposition. The two brethren should fall on each other's Free Trade shoulders, and weep in reconciliation. Whatever else may separate them, they are united in hatred and malice against the Republican party of the United States. It was this which formed prosperity of their country. They have had the bond of union so touchingly referred to by the disenchanted Wilbur. He ought to remember that it is rather crowding the mourners to insist that a neophyte new departurist should love all he once hated, in addition to hating all he once loved.

AMERICAN STEEL-MAKING. We have received several responses, though fewer and less complete than we hoped, to our request for advices of everything now doing in the way of Steel-making in our country. even aid her to develop her vast material From these, we estimate that not less than twenty-five different companies or concerns and Railroad are destined, through the aid are now at work under so many different patents on what they confidently trust will prove short-cuts to the production of cheap and excellent Steel. We do not judge which of these are and which are not of decided value; we do not commend any one of them as especially important and hopeful; but we do confidently predict that more than one of them will prove signally conducive to the able Minister who has just taken leave of our ultimate production of an abundance of Steel in our own land at lower cost than it ever has been or ever could be obtained from abroad.

Mr. Weston has favored us with specimens of Steel made by Atwood's process, which is claimed to enable those who employ it to cast plates as thin as can be desired. We do not suppose that pen-knife blades sharp enough for use will soon be molded under this process, yet it seems full of promise. We understand Mr. W. that Steel shaped and cast to order is afforded under this process at ten cents per pound, including a good profit to the owners of the patent. Of course, fishhitherto known it only as the moral oasis in | hooks or knitting-needles could not be afforded at that rate; but the statement will afford the root of the true "service of the Lord," and some clue to those regarding the matter in a practical light.

The Bessemer patents are British, and all who work under such of them as have not expired pay a royalty to the British inventor, whether they work on this side of the Atlantic or the other. We trust that most of our people prefer that the work should be done on our own soil, even thus. We rejoice, therefore, in being able to state that nine large establishments are either already turning out Bessemer Rails, or will soon be ready to do so; and it may do ome people good to assure them that but four of these are located in Pennsylvania; as the following list of places where these establishments are situated will indicate-namely:

Chicago, Ill. Bethlehem, Penn. Harrisburg, Penn, Joliet, Ill. Cleveland, Ohio. Chicago, Ill. (another). Lewiston, Penn.

Three of these concerns were running through most if not all of 1870, and produced nearly or quite 50,000 tuns of rails in that year; while it is contemplated that they will all be at work within the present year, and that they will each average 18,000 tuns per annum when in full operation. It is hoped that their total product in 1871 will be fully 75,000 tuns. In and the San Juan Boundary controversy, af- they are friendly they are effusively com- 1872, unless paralyzed by the overthrow of Protection, their total product will certainly exceed 150,000 tuns.

The price of Steel Rails in this country dince their first introduction has averaged as follows: In 1802, \$200 per tun. In 1807, \$165.

In 1869, \$125 per tan. In 1870, \$105. Up to this time, not less than Ten Millions of Dollars have been invested in the erection works for making Steel Rails in this country-most of it paid directly for labor. It is estimated that these Rails can be made cheaper in the West than at the East, and cheaper on the Hudson than on the Susquehanna. No better ores for Steel are found this side of Sweden than within 60 or 80

miles of this City. As to the value of Steel Rails, there is no difference of opinion among those acquainted with them. Eminent railway managers say that they would prefer to lay down Steel Rails at \$100 per tun if offered Iron Rails for nothing.

The Northern Pacific, we learn, will make its own Rails from ores found in the vicinity of its track, finding it cheaper to do this than bring Rails from a distance. We trust the Southern Pacific will find its account in doing

TITHING AND CHARITY. We called attention some time ago to the

efforts being made in England and this country to form a Religious Alliance of clergymen and laity in the different churches, the object being to ignore, as far as practicable, all surface differences, and to unite in promulgating the pure, highest spirit of Christianity. The gentlemen from England, distinguished for both their piety and practical ability, who are introducing the scheme in this country, have hit upon a somewhat novel plan of accomplishing their end. On arriving at a city, they proceed to invite the leading ministers in it to a breakfast, and after their bodies and hearts are thus genially warmed and fed find them, it appears, in a conciliatory spirit for welcoming innovations. We would suggest, however, that there is one point in their great and altogether nobly-featured plan on which they dwell with what seems to us undue energy-that of the voluntary setting aside by each member of the Association of "a tenth part of his income for "the service of the Lord." It is insisted on indeed with so much vehemence that it would be easy to mistake it for the principal motive of the movement. One of the speakers, when urging it in Philadelphia, remarked that he had never doubted its propriety but once, and that was when he was pressing it on the Irish people during the time of the famine. "It was diffi-'cult," he tells us, "to ask a man to give away 'a tenth of his income to the Lord when his "children were starving for bread." So difficult that it is a pity the reverend gentleman had not found it impossible.

This system of tithing, or "systematic be nevolence," as it is called, is rapidly extending into all the sects, and, although commend-Mr. White, all of which are untrue. He is an able in its spirit, it, seems to us that, like all of one hundred Republican tickets has been overbear them. If they can be well let alone indifferent politician and unwise editor; but be prescribed and arbitrary rules of action, if not vimilented.

under the surveillance of plain common sense, it is apt to become a most oppressive yoke. Who is to determine what is "the service of "the Lord" to which we must devote a tenth part of our earnings? We have known sincere men and women, striving honestly to serve God as they had been taught, stint and fleece their workpeople down to the half-starved washerwoman of the last penny in order to give their tithes religiously to furnish some monster church with stained glass or carved wood. A man of practical sense might question, too, whether the money spent in fitting the children God has given him to be strong, helpful men in the world was not offered to the service of the Lord quite as much as that which went to aid in the doubtful education of some hypothetical Mesopotamian. We are a little surprised that some keen-witted Irishman did not inquire of the reverend tither whether to furnish bread for his famished children was not as binding a duty on him as to contribute to future breakfasts at the St. Nicholas and Continental, however savored with Attic or pious salt. Not that stained glass, and missionaries, and the breakfasts of our friends of the Association, are not thoroughly good things in their place. But duties are relative, and no man can say of any of them, "Lo, here is Christ!" or "Lo, there!"

Our much abused French and German cousins have an element in their home education of children which is almost altogether overlooked with us. It is that of the great brotherhood of man. To a French child "le pauvre" is one of his kinsfolk, as much a part of his every-day life as mother or father ; enters into his most trivial plans. He is used to see his clothes, his meals, his very toys, preserved carefully and handed over to the pensioners of the family. Charity is not a seldom, gusty, impulsive liberality as with us. It forms part of the economies of the household. The Germans, with less effusion or sentiment in the matter, act with precisely the same spirit. There are no people who, in a plain matter of fact way, extend so much help to the needy or suffering of their own nation. Now this is a tithing of another kind, such, it seems to us, Christ himself would have taught. Whether a child or a man sets aside precisely

five or ten per cent for religious purposes matters little; nor will it, we fancy, as is shrewdly hinted, at all increase in the long run his bank account. But when the poor are always with us, in truth as in fact, when our brother man, rich and poor, loved and hated, shares not only our money, but our thoughts, our plans, our active help, not as an enthusiasm or sentiment, but as an every-day practical matter of course, we shall have touched may confidently wait to hear the words, "As 'ye did it to one of the least of these, you did ' it unto Me."

There will never be an end to political and judicial paradoxes. Certain sage lawyers of Mobile have been guilty of the absurdity of calling into question the rights of public meeting and of free speech, and claim, on behalf of clients charged with wickedly and feloniously conspiring to prevent the Hon. Willard Warner and others from speaking their minds in public meeting, that these are rights not secured by the Constitution. Judges Wood and Busteed have united in an opinion overruling this demurrer which may happily simplify legislation and judicial proceedings arising from the Ku-Klnx outrages which at present distract the whole South. The case is interesting as the first instance in the history of the country in which these rights were ever legally questioned or doubted, and the decision is important as the first made under the second clause of the XIVth Amendment prohibiting the States from abridging the privileges of citizens of the United States, thus putting in plain and positive language what the Constitution has always recognized and secured without granting it in so many these rights are inherent, that the 1st Amendment forbids Congress and the XIVth Amendment prohibits the States from impairing them, and that they are, therefore, completely secured. There is nothing very strange in this opinion, for every man with common sense holds it; yet it seems very absurd in its deliberate and elaborate enunciation. It might pass as a test case, agreed upon by the attorneys, but the cause upon which the opinion was rendered is only one of several which have been introduced into the United States District Court at

We very much fear that Bishop Colenso, after all the discipline to which he has been subjected, must be given up as a hopeless heretic. It is said that in conducting the service he prefaces the reading of the Creed by the remark that personally he does not believe it, but that he recites it as an officer of the Queen! This is coupling Church and State with a vengeance. However, it must be allowed that in his explanatory confession the Bishop is at least candid -more so, we fear, than a good many bishops, priests, and deacons, who dishonestly go through with "I believe" without in the least believing. Creeds are like coats; the same garment may fit two or twenty men, but not everybody.

We knew how it would be when we referred the other day to Mr. Geo. Francis Train. knew that he would be sending us a long letter and a large package of documents-and here, sure enough, they are! They inform us that Mr. Train has land to sell somewhere out West; but we cannot help him to advertise it gratuitously. They inform us, secondly, that Mr. Train has made a great many engagements to lecture next month; and, as innocent amusement ought to be encouraged, we hope that Mr. Train will make a great deal of money. Thirdly, Mr. Train is going to Europe; and that is the best news of all.

There does n't seem to be much if any limit to dramatic absurdities. Here, for instance, is an English centleman named Pennington, who has offered to act Shakespeare against all comers for 1,000 guineas a side. This challenge has been accepted, and there is to be a judicial committee of dramatic critics. Was there ever anything sillier than this? How is this wonderful committee to get into harmony, in the first place, as to what is good Shakespearean acting f Will it not be the old dispute de quatibus over again A gentleman gave the inmates of a horse-car in

Boston a fine lesson in manners last week. There was plenty of room, but as nobody would move a little to give the new comer a seat, he quietly seated himself on the floor of the car! This broad hint was taken at once, and the floored man was kindly invited to sit up in the proper place. It is barely possible that the time may come when travelers will get the places which they pay for, but we do not expect it will come to-morrow, any more than the millennium.

Boston, having been in trouble about bad seef, has now had an alarm in respect of bad fish. One John Snow, fish dealer, while efeating his commodity ast week, made a slight incision with the knife in the thumb of his right hand. The next day the thumb began to swell, then the arm, then one of the legs, and on Satur-day Mr. Snow died. But for the comfort and assurance or lish eaviers, the attending physician has stated that

POLITICAL.

SOUTH CAROLINA. MEETING OF THE TAX-PAYERS' CONVENTION-

WHO COMPOSE IT-ONLY ONE REPUBLICAN DELEGATE-THE BUSINESS DONE COLUMBIA, May 9.-A Delegate Convention of the tax-payers of South Carolina met in the State House, in this city, to-day. The Convention has professedly no party purpose, but all the delegates except one are Democrats. The old politicians, who formerly controlled the State, compose a little more than half of the body, the remainder being made up of younger men, who became prominent as Rebel officers in the war. Among the 194 delegates and alternates are four ex Governors of the State, three ex-United States Senators, five ex-Congressmen, 43 members of the Legislature be. fore the Rebellion, two ex-Lieutenant-Governors, one Rebel Secretary of the Treasury, 11 Rebel Major and Brigadier-Generals, and a number of officers of lesser

A slight contest over the organization occurred be

tween the old and young elements, in which the former came off victorious, electing the Hon. W. D. Porter of Charleston, President. The Convention is clearly an assembly of able and thoughtful men, with but a small sprinkling of "fire-eaters," who have thus far been conrolled by the cooler heads. The President stated that the financial evils of which the people complain and for the remedy of which the Convention has assembled are of two classes. First, the increase of the public debt, and the lack of knowledge of its amount, and of the pur poses for which it has been contracted; and, second, the extravagant appropriations of public money for current State expenses and the consequent increase of taxation. He declared that no one intends repudiation, but that the property owners desire to give notice to all persons that any future issue of bonds must be taken at their peril, and that the credit of South Carolina has aiready seen strained to the utmost. A committee on general the finances of the State, and a committee on the election laws, who will also consider the subject of minority representation in the Legislature, which has been many discussed of late and indersed by leading men of both parlies.

A number of resolutions of moderate tone were intro duced and referred to the committees, urging the people to refrain from acts of violence; inquiring into the condition of the State finances, and proposing methods of county officers; condemning the extravagance of the State Government, &c. The Controller-General has published a statement of

the debt of South Carolina, by which it appears that the total bonded debt of the State is \$7,565,508 78, and that in addition to this there are bonds unsold in the hands of the financial agent in New-York amounting to \$2,106,000. The Convention adjourned until to-morrow, when an address will be delivered by Gov. Scott, and business will be reported by the committees. The action of the Convention to-day was moderate and practical, and there seems to be ground to hope for good results from its final

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION. PROGRESS OF NEW-HAVEN INVESTIGATION-

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE. HARTFORD May 9 .- The Republicans of the

Fourth Ward, New-Haven, came up almost in a solid phalanx when called upon by subpaens, and supplemented their signatures to the fact of having voted for Jewell by oral testimony before the Legislative Committee, when there had appeared 479, corresponding with the number of ballots found in the box yesterday. The Democrats were long faces and saw that the whole fraud was exposed. Every man who appeared after that and swore put a blow right between the eyes of the Democ-They had not expected such a result. The day before they were somewhat fearful, to be sure, and dis played some courage up to the sticking point. When Mr. Stoddard, the Democratic member of the House from New-Haven, who has followed the Committee, packed up his notes and departed, the Chairman of the Committee extended an invitation several times to any elector present to offer any testimony destred touching the matter before the Committee, but not a Democrat responded. As the number of Republicans who appeared ran up above 550, and the count was announced showing how much it lapped the count in the box, the occasion did not seem to be an inviting one for Democrats to make themselves conspicuous. The New-Haven Republicans have done a grand work in unearthing this fraud, and the party in this and other States will give them hearty thanks for it. The Committee will return to this city to-morrow morning to prepare their report, which will be presented to the Legis lature, when it reassembles, according to adjourn in the afternoon. This report will be in substance—First: that there should be a reduction of 20 votes from the vote returned for Gov. English in Enfield, owing to the manifest error there in counting 76 26. Second: that the Democratic Moderator 23 in Cheshire had no legal authority to deduct were regularly admitted by the selectmen, back of whom he could not go, and that these votes should be restored where the Republican Moderators placed them. Third: That the sworn testimony in New-Haven shows clearly words. Judges Wood and Busteed hold that that 579 votes were polled or declared for Mr. Jewell in being true, it follows from a comparison with the check list of the whole number voting that 100 votes more than were legally pelled were returned for Mr. English. The ttee will, therefore, find that 100 should be added English. Tais will change the figures as follows: Vote of Jewell in the State, 47,473; vote of English, as returned, and including scattering, 47,496. Deduct from English 20 in Enfield and 100 in New-Haven, making 120, leaving for him 47,376, which gives Jew-Il 97 plurality over English, and, deducting 11 scattering for other candidates, a majority of 86 over all. A resolu tion declaring Jewell elected by the people will be introfuced and passed. What action the Democrats will take is yet uncertain. If they are wise they will do no more to damage the reputation of their candidate, who has lost friends rapidly by the exposure in New-Haven. He is here to-night consulting with the leaders, and it is probable that some plan to be developed by the Legisla. ture will be decided upon. Mr. English, in private con versation, says he does not propose to do anything rash, as he does not care enough for the office, but, as he is un the hands of other men, who have controlled him heretofore, and made his record inconsistent throughout, he may be powerless to resist their purposes. At all events, nothing serious is anticipated. I doubt whether the Democrats in the Assembly will dare to resign. That would be fatal. Already the party is in such a bad pos-tion before the public that it cannot hazard much more

> REVISION OF THE REPUBLICAN ROLLS IN THIS CITY.

THE WHITE-GRIDLEY CONTROVERSY-SUMMING UP OF COUNSEL. Another meeting of the Committee appointed

by the Republican General Committee to revise the rolls of the different Assembly Districts was held last evening at the Republican Headquarters, Gen. John Cochrane in the chair. Mr. Gillette was recalled, and testified that he saw James L. Hastie pass a dozen men by the police into the voting-room at the September primary election last year, after the voting c menced. Mr. Hastic was recalled, and denied that ne passed men in. This closed the testimony, and White then proceeded to sum up the case on his own behalf. He said that he had intended at the last meeting to introduce some evidence in rebuttal, but had concluded not to, as he wished to avoid another adjournment of the hearing. It was with great clue-tance that he had appeared before the Committee at all-The management of the XIth Assembly District had been bad, as evinced by their failure to elect a member Assembly. The charge that the roll-book contained names of persons who lived out of the District or be onged to the other party, and also contained fictitious names, he thought had been proved. Out of 29 names registered in one District, they had found but 25 voters, registered in one District, they had found a while of between 60 and 70 persons whose names were on the rell, not one could be found. The roll-book, compared with the census as taken both timer, shows that out of 700 mames on the book only 215 were returned by the census-takers. The names contained in this roll-book were voted on at the primary election in september list. The names of five persons were on the roll-book silving at the house of Mr. Hastie, and they coted at the primary election, but never at any general election. Not one of these men, it was proved, ever level there. The name of Mr. Roberts as President of the Association, had been used without his consent, as shown by his letter; and the second letter sent by Mr. Roberts, saying that he had consented to have his name used as aying that he had consented to have his name used as President in 1870, Mr. White thought was rather a strange one for a man of business habits, as it was without any date. Mr. Grilley's being Vice-President and also a member of the General Committee, he characterized as a source of dissatisfaction. He thought it would be well if the First Vice-President would resign and not hold that position, presiding at the mentings of and not hold that position, presiding at the menting of the Association, representing it in the General Committee, presiding at primary elections, and avowedly altern proposed for membership had never been acted upon, while the names of others were proposed for membership had never been acted upon, while the names of others were hold and the Chairman of the Committee and never given this had too Chairman of the Committee, and never given this had lock of their medians and further, that the fairned the distinguished honor of being a member of the Chairman of the Committee, and never given this had lock of their medians, and further, that the fairned the chairman of the Committee, and never given this vhile of between 50 and 70 persons whose names were on

notice of their meetings, and further, had testified that